cliculd be peacefully carried out." Morris Hillquit, the boss Socialist in this city, who was prevented by the police from speaking at the Union Square meeting, said that the Socialists condemned the bombthrowing as strongly and as emphatfeally as anybody.

if the act was committed, as is claimed." said he, "by an anarchist it was the act of an irresponsible person rendered des-perate and mad by the police repression: It is not our affair. It is an affair between the uniformed and uninformed anarchists, for which we assume no responsibility.

for which we assume no responsibility.

The bomb explosion came in very convenient for the police as an excuse for its inexcusable conduct in the entire affair."

Hillauit declared to all the forces of reaction which consider the unfortunate incident in Union Square as a g od pretext for a campaign of slander and violence against the socialistic movement that they against the socialistic movement that they

have undertaken a fruitless and silly task.
The \$100,000 which the Police Commissioner has applied for to an able his sleuths to spy on the Socialist party would be put to better use if expended on watching secret deals of the Democratic and Repub-lican machines, the barter in public offices, franchises and legislation. Our answer to the outrages of last Saturday will be iven on next election day, and it will be ouder than the bomb in Union Square."

Hillquit and all the other area.

Touder than the bomb in Union Square."

Hillquit and all the other speakers contended that the "clu' bing" by the police at the Union Square meeting had gained them thousands of advocates. The leaders had the tangible evidence of this in letters, and besides there was a new convert, a new comrade who was to be exhibited at the meeting. He had been on the verge a good while and tottered over after the Union Square "outrages." He was introduced as Henry Frank, prominent in literary and ethical circles. Mr. Frank, according to Chairman Lee, had nent in literary and ethical circles. Mr. Frank, according to Chairman Lee, had been so much affected by the police abuses at Union Square that he had written a poem. Mr. Frank begged to correct Comrade' Lee. His poem was based not so much on the Union Square incident, although that had occasioned an explosion in his mind, as it was on the Taft incident at Cooper Union. Secretary Taft was asked what a man should do who is out of work and can't get a job and then, as Poet Frank put it. "the dear old unctuous Secretary of War threw up his hands with holy horror and said. God only knows.

That answer stirred in Frank's breast, id the "poem" ran off the end of his pen. In regard to the starving workman he asks: Ray, monarchs of money, piled mountain high o'er the skulls of your victims of gain.

What shall he do" Whall he beg, shall he starve, shall he cheat or e'en steal and the onus of crime assume That your guilt be gloss'd o'er by his own reckless ed and carry the culprit's stain

the church's anathema and society's curse and the cloud of disgrace o'er him loom' The answers as given in a later verse by the proud pursed plutocrat is: "God

only knows."

Joshua Wanhope of Wilshire's Magazine remarked that in these times the rich didn't want the Lazaruses lying at their gates, and they have invented the police to drive 'em away. But the trouble was now that there were getting to be more Lazaruses than there are police. Mr. Wanhope saw

Suppress us, said he, and we'll give you an underground press in this country beside which that of Russia is not to be

a conspiracy to suppress the socialist publi-

Thomas J. Lewis, an upholsterer, was the speaker who suggested that Schmitt-berger be put in the Statue of Liberty's place. If the police are going to begin to chip out snarchy, Lewis suggested they start with the Democratic primaries and then go down to Kentucky. But Schmittberger, after all, in Lewis's opinion, was only an imitator. When he said that the club was mightier than the Constitution he was only a cheap imitator. President Roosevelt had said the same thing of the big stick.
The resolution which the meeting adopted

condemned the city authorities for failing to take cognizance of the suffering of many housands caused by the industrial crisis.
"We accuse the Mayor with his clouded title," say the resolutions. "his imported parlor soldier Bingham and the unepeakable Schmittberger of gross violation of the sacred right of free meeting and free speech, holding them responsible at the par of public opinion, while reserving our

right to take such legal proceedings as we The resolution further pictured Schmittberger as the "savior of society, for which part his official record as grafter, corruponist and informer seem to qualify him

MULLER TO MAYOR MICLELLAN. Ex-Tax Commissioner Says' He Owed No Taxes When He Was Removed.

The Staten Island Star, which is owned by Edward M. Muller, yesterday contained an open letter sent to Mayor McClellan by Nicholas Muller, Edward's father, who was removed from the office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments. A portion of the letter reads:

Having recovered from my recent illness desire to answer your letter of March 23, n which in removing me from the office of commissioner of Taxes and Assessments you assigned as a reason for so doing that I was n arrears in the payment of taxes, when as matter of fact the removal was made for o you as a man and as the head of the municipal government.

MAS a matter of fact I was not personally ndebred to the city of New York for unpaid Moreover, you had personal knowledge that I did not owe such taxes, and such knowledge was in your possession several months before your removal of me.

faxes upon property owned by my son's estate have unfortunately been unpaid for several years past. Upon such taxes the city has been charging interest at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum. These taxes prior January 1 of this year had been reduced y the payment of the sum of nearly \$5,000. and on March 23 there was a smaller amount the than at any fime within the past three years, and of this fact I believe you had personal knowledge. And, if you had no such Aknowledge, honesty of purpose on your parwould have prompted an inquiry and enabled

These facts establish the utter insir of your statement that I was removed for my

The rest of the letter is a review of Muller' political work under Mayor McClellan and a repetition of the bitter attack on the Mayor published in the Star a week ago.

FO FIGHT 2 CENT PARE LAW. Illinois Railroad Men Chosen to Conduct the Proposed Contest.

CHICAGO April 4 -- President B. L. Winchell of the Rock Island to-day chose the three men who are to conduct the attack on the Illinois two cent fare law. They are George T. Nicholson, third vice-president of the Santa Fé; P. S. Eustice, passenger traffic manager of the manager and A. H. Hansen, passenger traffic manager the Illinois Central. The traffic men will concern themselves largely with the preparation of figures showing the workings of the law for the consideration of the

lawyers.

That the penalty imposed by the law is excessive will be the main argument of the railroads, sithough facts will be presented to show that the passenger busi ness has been made unremunerative.

Apostolic Delegate to Attend Dedication of Brooklyn Church To-day.

The dedication of the Church of Our Lady of Loretto, on Powell street, near East New York avenue. Brooklyn, will take place this afternoon. The dedication has been put off several times by the pastor. Father sorrentino, as the Apostolic delegate, Mgr Falconio, who will be master of cerem could not be present until to-day. A high pontifical mass will be celebrated take place in the afternoon.

HAD TAKEN PLENTY OF SCALPS

SO PLENTY COOS TELLS SENATE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

White Men's Scalps Recorded on His "Coo" Stick The Big Crow Chief Had Come From Montana to Protest Against splitting Up the Crow Reservation.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Plenty Coos is a vise Indian and a big chief. The Indian Affairs Committee of the Senate found that out to-day. With more wise men of his tribe Plenty Coos came all the way from Montana to tell the white chiefs that the Crows did not want their reservation split up and their lands sold for dross profit. Not entirely averse to monetary considerations, however, were they. In case the land must be opened the Indian would think about it, but he would not say now.

Plenty Coos would not cross that bridge intil he came to it. It was something for the young men to think about, he said. The young men were chary of opinions and Senator Clapp, chairman of the committee, remarked in an aside that he had seen enough of Indians to know that they would say so much and no more. In their estimation it was then the turn of the other side. They had done and would listen.

Other considerations besides the proposed sale of their unworked lands induced the Indians to come to Washington. Indian Agent S. L. Reynolds, located on the Crow reservation, is under charges before the Senate committee. The complaining witness is Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray of Minnesota, and Martin K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association of Philadelphia, appeared to be interested in the

Plenty Coos proved to be the friend of the agent. The charges were not gone into extensively; much of them had been threshed over at previous hearings. It was on questions submitted by the prosecuting witnesses, intended to put the big chief in the attitude of a critic of the Indian agent's policy or placing doubt on his authority to speak for all his people in giving Reynolds a clean bill, that he straightened up and told the chairman that he came to Washington to talk about the Crow lands and not to answer side questions.

Mr. Sniffen had been permitted to read question to him. It was whether Plenty Coos had not said to him last January: "As I look around I see my people are

ust like a child. They do not know how to They were not made for farmers." farm. This was leading up to other questions that Mr. Sniffen had in writing and the chief scented a complication of the subject

"All that is done. All that is passed said Plenty Coos. "I am tired of it. I shall only speak of what I came here to speak

And when Mrs. Gray got leave to ask a question the chief stolidly declared he would answer no one but a member of the

committee Senator Clapp repeated the question and got a prompt response: "I shall answer no more questions except about the matter in front of me.

This referred to detail maps of the Crow lands, which have been sliced for white settlement under the terms of a bill proposed by Senator Dixon of Montana and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

About matters personal to himself or Mr. Reynolds and detached from the subject immediately under discussion the Indian chief was agreeable. His testimony was taken by the aid of two interpreters, both belonging to his delegation, and both students at the Carlisle Indian School. Reynolds was the friend of the Indian, he said, and the best agent the Crows ever had. While he cut off the Indians' rations he had been teaching them to work and they were all getting along better.

Senator Dixon inquired about his Indian campaigns and the number of scalps he took and Plenty Coos chose to be indulgent. The Senator also had him tell the committee how he got his name and something about his campaign with Gen. Crook in the

The big chief was quite modest and would respond tersely to interrogations. Yes, he was with Gen. Crook in '76 on the Rosebud in the campaign that led to the Custer massacre. Every Indian in the fighting days had a "coo stick" that was frequent! ornamented on top by a scalp. All of his deeds of valor were recorded on the stick. Each record was a "coo" and so he became

known as "Plenty Coos. him if he took many scalps," suggested Mr. Dixon. "He says he took plenty of them." the interpreter replied, and Plenty Coos wore

innocent smile.
"Many white men's scalps in the bunch?" asked Mr. Dixon.
"No," said the warrior in his own tongue

with protesting gestures. "The white man was the Indian's friend." All the sculps were of the Sioux, the Arapahoes, the Blackfeet and the Cheyennes. His people were in the centre of the tribes and he fought them all to hold

"made sallies into their camps. the interpreter put it, whereat Plenty Coos glowed with pleasant recollections. "Do you think you could take that man's alp?" inquired Mr. Dixon, pointing at the scalp?" inquired Mr. Dixon, pointin official stenographer, who is bald.

Plenty Coos laughed outright. just struck him that baldness was a very funny thing.
"He says he could not accomplish it,

said the interpreter solemnly and then everybody laughed.

The blg chief wore his own hair flowing behind with two plaits, like a schoolgirl's. Large silver pendants dropped from his ears and he had all kinds of inexpensive

ings on most fingers of both hands.
All of Plenty Coos's braves are having a ine time in Washington. President Roose velt was delighted to see them. Plenty Coos knows all about the one time bronco rider of the White House and the Presi-dent knew all about Plenty Coos and his second in command. Big Medicine, who is the Government chief of police on the Crow reservation out from Billings. Big Medicine has held that job down for twenty rears. When Plenty Coos passes away has a massive face as clean cut as

sculptured model. Sees With His Ears and Scolds the Bear were along when the party went with Indian Agent Reynolds to visit the Great White Father. The Great White Father took them to the stables to show the horses. Plenty Coos has many horses of his own. He breeds them for the market. He said he thought these sleek Government fed animals quite outclassed his stable.

It appeared during the investigation that the Crows own 3,000,000 acres. 1,700 Crow Indians. George Shiveley, the interpreter, toki the committee that the tribe was decilning now at the rate of 2½ per cent. a year, and that in thirty years it had dwindled from 3,000 to its present

Dixon's bill proposes to appraise 2,000,000 acres of these lands and offer them for sale to white settlers. The In-dians are not violently opposed if it is done according to their idea of value and under proper assurances. They have an eye to

Two Arbitration Treaties Signed.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- Two arbitration treaties were signed at the State Department to-day. One was with England, which was signed by James Bryce, the British Ambassador, and the other was with Norway and was signed by O. Skypak, Secretary of Legation and Charge d'Affaires Mr. Root signed both treaties on behalf of the United States. They will be submitted to the Senate in a few days pontifical mass will be celebrated at 10 for ratification. These treaties are similar A. M. and the dedication services will to those already negotiated with France, Switzerland and Mexico.

was restored.

TAEW PUBLIC PRINTERS The President Beeldes to Appoint John S.

Leech of Bloomington, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.- The President to-day announced his decision to appoint John S. Leech to the office of public printer to succeed Charles S. Stillings. who recently resigned. Mr. Leech was formerly employed in the Government and the Appointment of Conferees by Printing Office in Washington, but has for several years been public printer for the Philippine Islands, in Manila. The following is the official announcement given out at the White House:

"The President will send to the Senate Monday the nomination of John S. Leech of Bloomington, Ill., as Public Printer. Mr. Leech is at present the chief of the bureau of public printing in the Philippines, having been promoted to that position on May 29, 1901, from the Government Printing May 29, 1901, from the Government Printing Office, where he was serving as foreman of division. He was appointed a compositor June 1, 1889, and his designation changed to proofreader on June 13, 1895. In April, 1897, he was promoted to foreman. He was a member of the International Typographical Union, and is at present enrolled as an honorary member of that organization. He organized the bureau of public printing in the Philippines, and the Philippine Commission speak in the highest terms of his

in the Philippines, and the Philippine Commission speak in the highest terms of his efficiency and urge his appointment. He is about 45 years of age. Senators Cullom and Hopkins join in indorsing him."

The choice of Mr. Leech appears to give general satisfaction to union labor leaders. Mr. Leech is a member of Columbia Typographical Union of this city and has twice represented it at conventions of the International Typographical Union. Sam De Nedrey. secretary of the Central Labor Union, said that in his opinion Mr. Leech would be very satisfactory to the typographical fraternity and organized labor. Mr. De Nedrey supported Mr. Leech's candidacy.

andidacy.

T. M. Ring, publisher of the Trades Unionies, said that Mr. Leech was regarded as a thoroughgoing union man, although he had opposed the formation of a typographical union in the Philippines because he believed it was to easily to take Eliziber. lieved it was too early to take Filipinos in trades unions. James L. Feeney, president of the Bookbinders Union, said that the appointment was particularly pleasing to he craft

Mr. Leech is in Manila, and it is not known in Washington when he will return to this country. It was said at the White House that the President believes there is no haste in having him assume his new duties, as the Government Printing Office is being run in a satisfactory manner und Capt. H. T. Brian, deputy public printer.

LIEUT. STURGES DISMISSED.

The President Approves the Sentence Imposed by Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-President Rooserelt has approved the sentence of dismissal from the army imposed by court-martial upon First Lieut. Dexter Sturges, Thirteenth Cavalry. Lieut. Sturges was recently convicted at Fort Sheridan, Ill., of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, the specifications alleging finan-cial irregularities and false statements in

regard to his transactions.

Lieut. Sturges is a native of New York.

He was a private of Company B. Third

New York Volunteer Infantry, from May 17, 1898, to July 29, 1898, during the Spanish war. On July 30, 1898, he became a First Lieutenant of the 2031 New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was mustered out in March, 1809. He then entered the Twenty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry as a First Lieutenant. He became a Captain of this organization in July, 1899, and was honorably mustered out in April, 1901. He entered the Regular army as First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Cavalry. He was born in New York on April 18, 1870.

JOB FOR ROOSEVELT LABOR MAN. Helped Politicians Settle Anthracite Strike and is to He Rewarded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—President Roosereithas again evinced his liking for the coal miners of Pennsylvania by offering a place on the commission to inquire into labor Louis N. Hammerling of Wilkesbarre, who was an important factor in the settlement of the coal strike in 1902.

Mr. Hammerling was the intermediary between M. S. Quay and Boise Penrose, representing the Republican organization of Pennsylvania, and President Roosevelt the negotiations with the labor interes which were made through John Mitchell. Quay and Penrose recognized the impor tance of the situation in the Presidential

There were not more than 150,000 miners who were at that time fighting for their rights," said Mr Hammerling to-night. "Those of us who resided in Pennsylvania looked to Senators Quay and Penrose to see that we were given fair treatment At their intervention President Roosevelt took a hand in the controversy, and a settle was reached which was eminently

satisfactory Messrs. Quay and Penrose realized the importance of an early ending of the strike. on account of the influence it would have upon the election. The result was that the strike was called off. Mesars. Roose-velt, Quay and Penrose were from that time regarded as staunch friends of the mine workers and of all laboring men whose interests were directly or indirectly affected by the trouble then existing."

Mr. Hammerling has many times since onferred with the President regarding labor matters. He is a contributor to t United Mine Workers Journal and has be He is a contributor to th active in many labor movements in Penn-

BURGLARS SWIM TO SAFETY

A Policeman, However, Catches One Who Avoided the Wallabout Canal.

Three burglars who had jimmied their way into the Simpson factory building at 689-643 Kent avenue, Williamsburg. early yesterday morning, were seen by Policeman Werle of the Clymer street station after they had lugged three bags filled with brass fittings valued at \$500 into a nearby stone yard to await a favorable opportunity to cart them away. They were going back to the factory when the approaching. They turned and ran and Werle started in pursuit and drew his revolver. When they refused to hal he began to shoot at them.

at the foot of Hooper street, and when they reached the Wallabout canal they jumped into the water and swam to the opposite shore and escaped. Werle kept the other fugitive in sight and caught him at Kent avenue and Hewes street. The prisoner fought, but was quickly subdued. An investigation disabounds.

brass fittings in the street, and by trailing these the three bags were found in the stone yard. The prisoner, who said he was James Sweeney, 19 years old, of 204 Classon avenue, refused to tell who his pals were. He was arraigned in the Lee avenue police court for burglary and held

WOMAN ARRESTED AS THIEF

German Actress Accuses Prisoner of Stealing 87 From Her Pocketbook.

Mrs. Madeline Zeisler, alies Mary Beck a middle aged woman who is accused of taking \$ from the pocketbook of Miss Yona Grahn of the Irving Place Theatre German Stock Company in a Fourteenth street department store on Friday, waived examination in the Jefferson Market court this morning and was held in \$500 hail for trial. Miss Crahn told Magistrate Herrthat she felt the woman jostle her several times and paid slight attention to it Later she missed the money from her pocket-book and found the prisoner in another part of the store and accuse I her of taking it

Max Fischer, a store detective, arrested the woman. The money was found on the floor at her feet. The police say the prisoner was arrested, under the name of Mary Beck, recently in Philadelphia on a charge of grand larceny.

AND THE POSITION OF THE SECOND AND THE

RULE TO CHECK FILIBUSTERS

DRASTIC MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE.

Provides for a Conference on Senate Amendments to Appropriation Bills

a Single Vote-Also Linuts Debate WASHINGTON, April 4.-John Sharp Williams and his Democratic followers in the House cannot continue the filibuster that has been in progress up to-day. The Republican members viewed the present situation with alarm, realizing that if extreme measures were not applied the threat of Mr. Williams to carry the session into the

dog days will be effective and their political fences may go down. After a conference of the leaders to-day t was announced that drastic rules would be brought into the House. Under the rules now a yea and nay vote may be called for on all amendments to appropriation bills returned to the House by the Senate. To each of these bills the Senate usually adds from 100 to 150 amendments. This would mean 100 or 150 rollcalls on each bill, as the case might be. It would take several months to complete the routine business

at this rate. When the House convened to-day the Republicans began at once to carry out their plan. Proceedings opened with a roll-call on the motion to approve the journal, Minority Leader Williams was still un-intimidated by the counter checks of the Republicans yesterday and the promise of dire reprisals to come. The journal being approved, 235 to 11, an order was submitted by Mr. Dalzell from the Committee on Rules which further tightened the screws on the

minority.

The rule provided that when an appropriation bill with Senate amendments was laid before the House the Speaker should put the question, "Will the House disagree to the amendments and ask for a conference en bloc?" If the vote be in the affirmative the Speaker shall thereupon appoint conferees and the bill go to conference. If the vote be in the negative, of course the bill is dis-posed of for the rest of the session. It was further provided that a motion to take a recess shall be privileged, taking precedence of a motion to adjourn, and shall be decided without amendment or debate. Also, it shall be in the House before going into committee of the whole, in order to move to close general debate. which shall be decided without amendment or debate. The reading of the rule was received with mingled cheers and groans.

Mr. Williams asked: "Will the minority

members of the Committee on Rules [himself and De Armond] be accorded the usual twenty minutes in opposition?" "They will not," decisively answered

"They wil Mr. Dalzell. "I only wanted the House and the country
to know that fact," said Mr. Williams.
Mr. Dalzell said the rule was intended to
expedite the public business by relieving the House from "a senseless filibuster." He ridiculed the claim of Mr. Williams that his conduct was not filibustering and said that Mr. Payne's characterization of it did not meet the requirements of the situa-tion. "It is childish, imbecile," Mr. Palzel Insisted, "and a disgrace to full grown men." On the adoption of the rule the demand

for the previous question was declared by the Speaker to have been sustained before Mr. Williams could get in his demand for a division upon which to ask for yeas The rule was adopted 138, to 118. Mr. Cousins of Iowa reported the diplo-

natic and consular appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year.

Undaunted by these retaliatory measures to gag and bind the minority and promises of more reprisals to come, John Sharp Williams continued to nag the majority at each opportunity throughout the session, and after the close of it a petition was circulated which every Democratic member signed commending the tactics of the minority leader and encouraging him with the assurance that his party in the House

would stand by him man by man-ARMY BILL COMPLETED.

Senate Committee Adds Over \$14,000,000 to the Total It Carried.

WASHINGTON, April 4. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs completed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill to-day. Among the amendments made to the bill as it came from the House and which will be reported to the Senate Mon-day is the addition of the army pay bill as it passed the Senate. The amendment provides increased pay for the officers and enlisted men of the army and the officers of the Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service. The enlisted men of the Marine 'orps and the Revenue Cutter Service don' get increases under the amendment. will be provided for in other legislation. The amount carried by the bill on account of the increased pay is about \$7,000,000. The other increases in the Senate bill over the House bill are as follows:

For joint manœuvres of the organized militia of the States with the regular troops, \$1,000,000; increased transportation. \$6, 000,000; new hospitals and extensions those already built, \$250,000. A new h pital is authorized for Boise, Idaho. Itensive improvements are to be made the tuberculosis hospital at Fort Bayard.

SECRETARY ROOT TO SPEAK. Will Deliver Principal Address Before Society of International Law.

WASHINGTON, April 4. Secretary of State Elihu Root will deliver the principal address before the opening session of the second annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, to be held in this city on April 24 and 25 next. Mr. Root is president of the society. The subject of his speech will be "The Sanctions of

International Law."
Among the topics for general discussion at the meeting will be the advisability of making violations of treaties a Feneral offence, arbitration at the second Hague peace conference, the codification of in-ternational law and the organization, jurisdiction and procedure of an international prize court.

Movements of Naval Vessels. WASHINGTON, April 4. The gunboat

Newark has arrived at Guantanamo. The collier Abarenda has sailed from New York yard for Bradford, R. I.; the gunboat Villalobos from Shanghai for Hankow and the destroyers Whipple, Hopkins, Stewart, Hull. Lawrence and Truxtun and the tank ship Arethusa from Acapulco for

Army and Navy Orders. WARRINGTON, April 4.- These army orders were

issued to-day:
First Lieut. Douglas MacArthur. Corps of Engineers, to Fort Leavenworth.
First Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, Twenty-seventh Infantry, from detail as Captain of Twenty-sixth Company, Philippine Scouts, to his regiment.
First Lieut. Davis G. Lacteron, Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer, from Jefferson Barracks to your Slocum. Fort Slocum.

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Thirtieth Infantry, from Army War College to his regiment.

First Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Coast Artillery, from 12th Company to unassigned list. These navy orders were issued:

Capt. A. B. Willits, from Norfolk yard to duty as inspector of machinery at works of New York Sripbuilding Company, Camden, N. J. relieving Commander G. S. Willits, ordered to duty as inspector of boilers at Mosher Boiler Company, Ossining, N. V.

spector of boilers at Mosner Boiler Company Ossining, N. Y. Commander J. L. Gow, from Fore River Ship-building Company, Sulincy, Mass., to Norfolk yard Commander E. Thelsa, from New York yard to day as Iuspector of machinery Fore River Shipding Company, leutenant Commander C. B. Price, to Newport News Salpbullding Company.

Lieutenaut Commander W. M. Crose, to the Woo His Bet, but It May Cost His Life. DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 4 .- Last night Medical Director G. E. H. Harmon, from command Medical Director G. E. H. Harmon, from command naval lospital, New York, to home and wait orders. Medical Inspector E. H. Green, from New York yard to command naval hospital, New York, Surgeon G. A. Lung, from the Hancock, to navy yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Bishop, from naval training station, Newport, to the Hancock. Paymaster McG. R. Goldsborough to League Island yard.

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Aeolian Hall, Near 34th Street, NEW YORK.

AFTER PAPER TRUST AGAIN

AEOLIAN CO.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LOOK-ING FOR EVIDENCE.

The

The Administration Believes the Time Has

what has been done and is being done to bring the General Paper Company to If became known to-day that the Department of Justice thinks a jail is vawning for

some of the officers of the General Paper Company or allied corporations. The only question is one of sufficient evidence to convict. It was said on authority to-day that the Department is looking for evidence that the paper combine may be prosecuted again, this time under the criminal statutes. The Government nearly two years ago proved to the satisfaction of a Circuit Court

that the General Paper Company and twenty-three other corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper had entered into a combination and conspiracy "to control, regulate, monopolize and re strain" interstate trade in news print and other papers. The action was in the form Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota. Subsequently the defendants and their more declined to obey orders of the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota and for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, requiring them to answer certain questions and to pro-duce certain books and papers. Appeals

were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal, on March 12, 1906, dismissed the appeals in the Wis-consin cases and affirmed the judgment in the Minnesota cases. About two months that is on May 11, judgment was ordered in favor of the Government by the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota The court ordered the combination of paper manufacturers dissolved.

Since that decree was entered the Depart ment of Justice has been informed ment of Justice has been informed that the combination still exists in such form as to make it quite effective in controlling prices and monopolizing the paper trade. The Administration believes the time has come for applying the criminal statutes to responsible persons in the paper combine.

Despite the official clamor regarding the enforcement of the criminal statutes affect.

ing the responsible heads of trusts and combinations, their criminal provisions have been invoked with comparative in-frequency and no individual has suffered any severer punishment than a fine fines have ranged all the way from \$500 to \$29,000,000

It may not be known generally that the policy of the Administration in dealing with the so-called trusts under the terms of the Sherman law is to institute civil clause only after the bad trusts have had an opportunity to reform. Moreover, it is recognized that it is much more difficult vin a criminal action than a civil suit The rules of evidence are different and jury trials do not promise conviction unless the evidence is much stronger than would be required to win a suit in equity

Begging Letters From Impostors.

Two young men who call themselves Harry Lacey and John Mack and declare themselves former employees of the Hotel Imperial have been making a little easy money up State by writing hard luck stories to former patrons of the hotel. . The letters tell how the writers have gone to Southern resorts for their health, have met with all sorts of hard luck, and finally becoming stranded, are forced to ask for aid to ge back to New York. They remember hav-ing served Mr. So-and-So and hope to be able to do so again. No such men ever worked for the hotel and the management is doing everything possible to spoil their

John Kretzer, a Hungarian, bet \$10 with a fellow countryman that he could remain out of doors entirely naked for thirty minlites without experiencing any ill effects. He won the wager, but this afternoon he was seized with a severe attack of pueumonis. Physicians say to-night that his condition is so critical that he may not

mere intained a programmer was sent the areas and a contract to



THE WORLD-FAMOUS WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Administration is after the paper trust again, spurred on by Speaker Cannon's resolutions at the control of the cont

Each HOTCHKISS MOTOR CAR turned out by the great gunmakers is a separate, distinct and individual produc lot of a dozen or more. The time taken, the quality of m employed, the skill engaged in the building of a HOTCHKISS produces a mechanical MASTERPIECE. Yet this, the greatest automobile of France, is offered at the price of a merely good Ameriautomobile of France, is offered at the price of a merely good American machine. To the prospective purchaser of a high-class car it is worth crossing the continent to see.

Built Like A Gun By Gunmakers. Hotchkiss & Cie., Paris.

Chassis Prices on '08 Models are: 86,500,00

HOTCHKISS IMPORT COMPANY 1855 Broadway-at 61st St. Telephone 5965 Columbus

MARRIED.

TYLER ROLLINS .- On April 4, 1906, by the Rev

Edward Asitton Rollins, to Richard K. Tyles

DIED.

CLARK. Suddenly, on Thursday, April . ise

End av., on Sunday, April 5, 1906, at 3 P. M.

FORSTER. -On Friday, April 8, 1938, in the 48th year

of his age, Charles Forster, beloved brother

uneral services Sunday morning, the 5th, at 10:30

at German Liederkranz, 169 East 58th st. in-

terment Lutheran Cemetery. Kindly omit

New Brighton, Staten Island, Capt. John M.

JACKSON .- On Thursday, April 2, 1908, Samuel

Winslow Jackson, aged 87 years.
Funeral at his late residence, 27 Washington av.
Schenectady, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock

KINNEY .- April 4, 1906, Francis S. Rinney, at his

residence, 19 West 54th st., aged 69 years.

lyn, Saturday, April 4, 1908, William J. La Roche

in his 55th year. Funeral services at his late residence Monday

LA VIE.-On April 4, John Gilbert La Vie, age 36

son of George A. and M. Cornelia La VI

MAHONY .- On Friday, April 3, at his remdence

51 West 94th st., Patrick Dee, son of the late James J. and Margaret C. Mahony.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Name, 96th

st. and Amsterdam av., Sunday, at 2 P. M.

at Montclair, N. J., at 8 o'clock Saturday April 4.

Curtis Porter, son of the late Charles and Julia

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension 5th av. and 10th st., Sunday, April 5, at 2.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. ROLAND D. JONES' INSTITUTION

for the SPECIAL TREATMENT of

P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Boston paper:

O'CONNELL.-Dr. Joseph Francis, of Brooklyn.

evening, April 6, 1908, at 8 o'clock. Interment

LA ROCHE.—At his residence, 31 Plaza st., Brook

and Adelia Augusta Clark

Villam Forster.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Gillespie

private.

Funeral private.

Kindly omit flowers.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Curtis Porter of Lynn, Meiss.

Emmons Clark, son of the late Gen. Emmons

Wallace Radeliffe, at Washington, D. C., Louise

Rollins, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs.



Dower Chest, Carved

A beautiful and substantial Hall Settee of selected oak with abundant place for storage. For the complete furnishing of the house as well as for the Odd-Pieces that finish it out so perfectly you cannot do better than inspect our stock. GILLESPIE. -Suddenly, on Saturday, April 4 at

Schmitt Brothers Furnisure Makers. 40 East 23d. Also Antiques and Reproductions at 343 & 345 MADISON AVE.

PIEL BROS. REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER America's **Finest Malt Beer**

delivered to families at \$1.30 a case of 24 pint bottles. light and dark. PIEL BROS. East New York Brewery. PORTER.—Suddenly, at his residence, 22 West lith st., on Thursday morning, April 2, Benjamis

SHEA, Clothier 429 BROOME ST.

ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY. Retiring from business. Selling out entire stock of Men's Clothing from all the 5th Ave. merchant talors. Stock must be sold before April 18, regard



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